

The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

VOL: 16:-NO: 43.

(TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.)

SHELBYVILLE, KY., OCTOBER 24, 1855.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO: 823.

The Weekly Shelby News.

Devoid to Politics, Literary, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST village newspaper published in the State, and will be free of postage in Shelby county, to single subscribers at \$1.00 per annum.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

or \$2 payable within six months after subscription—at which time all subscriptions will be considered due, and chargeable with the paper—No paper discount (except at the time of the Editor's arrival) all arrears are paid. A failure to notify editor continuance, will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Any person procuring us FIVE subscribers and continuing \$10 per annum, for one year gratis.

20 copies \$30; and larger clubs at the same rate.

All letters and communications through the post office to the Editor must be free of postage.

The circulation of the Shelby Weekly News is large and is constantly increasing. As a medium of communicating with the public, its general and wide circulation affords rare opportunities. Terms are as follows:

For 20 copies, 12 lines or less, one insertion, \$1.00

Each additional insertion, .25

Post and Processing Notices; each, .15

For 12 lines or less three months, .40

For 12 lines or less six months, .60

Quarter a column 12 months, or a column 6 m., .40

Half a column 12 months, or a column 6 m., .60

One column for 12 months, .80

For 12 months, .90

Announcements, Obituary Notices, Tracts of Respect, &c., will be charged Five cents per each eight words—the money to accompany the manuscript.

Regular advertisers and all others sending communications, or receiving notices, desired to communicate to any public enterprize, whose names are to be mentioned, or all notices of private associations; every notice, designed to call attention to private enterprises, or intended to promote the personal interest of individuals, in doing so, will be inserted, uncharged, provided with the understanding that the same is to be paid for, at the rate of ten cents per line. If inserted in the editorial column which can only be at the discretion of the editor, the same will be paid at the rate of not less than twenty cents per line.

Advertisements not considered by the year, half-yearly or quarterly, unless specially agreed upon; and the privilege of yearly advances will be confined to those who have given the editor a full guarantee, in relation to their business as agreed upon, to be paid for extra.

Advertisements not marked by the advertiser, number of insertions, will be inserted till full paid.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of all issues of the paper, four times during the year. More frequent changes will be charged for.

Having recently added a variety of new type to our JOB OFFICE, we are anxious to execute all our orders, and are even giving Job Printing, in the most elegant style, short notice, and at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction.

Ornamental Printing with gold, bronzes and colored inks.

LOCAL MEMORANDUMS.

TEMPLARS OF HONOR.

Shelby Temple, No. 24, T. of. Haynes T. Registrar Monday evening Friday night, at Temples Hall; at 7 o'clock.

J. McDavid, W.C.T. G. R. Wedell, W. V. T. J. Smith, W. R. G. W. Mason, W. A. R. F. Campbell, W. H. W. M. Sharpe, W. D. U. J. Clemons, W. G. J. S. Sharrard, W. S.

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The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

ADVERTISER—The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest weekly newspaper published in Kentucky.

ADMISSIONS—\$2 in advance; \$2 50, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1855.

AMERICANISM IN FLORIDA.—On the 1st instant the judicial election came off in Florida, and the American candidates were triumphantly elected.

FOREIGNERS IN TEXAS.—Hon. JOHN A. WILCOX, a Democratic member of the last Congress from Mississippi, states that there are over 10,000 foreign voters in Texas, that they have controlled the late election, that they are all Abolitionists, and have Abolition papers. They recently held a convention in Western Texas in which they declared in favor of the abolition of slaves—in oaths in the course of justice, the abolition of the Sabbath, and of Slavery.

TAKEN POSITION AT LAST.—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, the great demagogue of N. York, has for several months been very quiet.—Whilst the perfidious Senator, WILCOX, of Massachusetts, and his colleague in political abolition infamy, SUMNER, and his disunion brethren WADE, CHASE, WILMOT, GIDDINGS, GREELEY, KING, the VAN BURENS and others who make hypocritical sympathy for the negroes their hobby, have been making abolition and fanatical harangues, and exciting the fanatics against the Union and the South, SEWARD has been dormant: not a word has he spoken or written all summer and fall. But we see he has at last broken cover; and is advertised to address the Black Republicans at Albany, N. York. CHASE's success in Ohio, we presume, has made him fear that his laurels were about to be taken to crown another arch demagogue: and that it was time for him to let the Black Republicans know he was alive, if he would receive their nomination for the Presidency.

BOSTON PILOT.—Many of our readers doubtless remember that, several years ago, we quoted articles from that mendacious Irish Catholic paper, the "Boston Pilot," abusive of the American people,—calling them "traitors, and sons of traitors," "pirates and cowards, and sons of pirates and cowards." The "Pilot" is still printed, and deals now, as heretofore, in the grossest denunciations of the American people. We append some extracts from one of its recent articles about the Louisville riots. The reader will find that age has added gall to bitterness, and poison to venom, rather than softened the tone of the foreign papist who edits it. How deeply must be the heart of a man steeped in bigotry and falsehood, when he can bring himself to write such infamous falsehoods, in the very face too of the testimony to the contrary of foreigners and Catholics?—How black and rankling must be the malignity which actuates a man to thus denounce and malign a people to whom he owes the very liberty to write, which he thus abuses and dishonors!—And such a man is the colleague—and a fitting one he is too—of the anti-American editors of this State, in denouncing, vilifying, traducing, slandering and maligning the greatest best American citizens!—The organs in this State of the Pierce administration are not one whit less sunk in the depths of degradation, than the infamously foreign and hired papist who edits the Boston Pilot.—They are a hand of ignoble brothers in malignity and infamy. If their is any difference, it must be in favor of the foreigner, over those men who, though natives of the country, endeavor to surpass each other in the malignity and falsity of the denunciations they emit against the American party and its principles.

HERE are the extracts from the Pilot:—The italics are its own.—In the Romish organ of Louisville—the "Times;" the Franklin "Yeoman," and the Lexington "Statesman," denunciations equally vile, false and mendacious, can be seen in nearly every issue:

"Louisville has earned an infamous name. It was bad enough in consequence of the Matt Ward affair. Several influential papers remark that these scenes of riot and bloodshed were no more than was to be expected from Louisville. Rioters go unpunished, and burglars and murderers go un-tangled—nay, they are rewarded for their crimes, while peaceable and innocent citizens are shot down. A midnight gang of conspirators, called Know-Nothings, take possession of the polls, take the names of their constituents, and thereby gain a majority. They deliberately lay plans for stirring up a riot, and they come securely upon the murder of some score of their opponents, and upon the destruction of their property—upon the burning of churches and such like trifles, and upon escaping the punishment due to their crimes! They succeeded in all their plans with the exception of the church-burning."

THE TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.—A State Convention of the American party in Tennessee assembled at Nashville on the 8th instant.

The platform adopted by the National American council in June was fully and cordially approved.

A resolution was adopted recommending that the National American Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President be postponed until next Wednesday in June next.

A resolution was also adopted recommending that the American party should hold a National Convention to meet in Philadelphia on the 22d of February to take into consideration the general interests of the American organization.

Andrew J. Donelson, Esq., of Davidson co., and Thos. A. R. Nelson, Esq., of Washington co., were selected delegates to the convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

CROPS IN ARKANSAS.—A correspondent writing to the Memphis Appeal says: Our crops on Arkansas river, of both cotton and corn, are good. Our cotton was materially injured, however, by three weeks of incessant rain in August and the first part of September. We will still, however, make a half acre per acre, and in some instances much more."

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.—Mr. Robert Donoho, living on the Grand Prairie, in Callaway county, Missouri, measured one acre of a field of corn containing forty acres, from which he obtained 118 bushels, or twenty-three barrels, three bushels and a half. "The acre is an average of 35 acres in the field."

KENTUCKY CATTLE ABROAD.—At the Illinois State Fair, recently held at Chicago, premiums were awarded to the following cattle belonging to this State: For best bull two years old, first premium to Grow & Butler, Lexington; for the best bull one year old, first premium to A. K. Ashurst, Lexington; for bull calves, diplomas to Buford and Middleton, Crab Orchard, and Grow & Butler, Lexington; for the best cow three years old, to Grow & Butler, Lexington, and for the best heifers, and Grow & Butler.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW CORN.—Within the last two weeks there have been numerous contracts made for new corn, amounting in the aggregate to 150,000 bushels, at prices varying from \$1 to 35 cents per bushel; to be delivered in this city before the first of January next. Holders, under the influence of the excited state of the market for breadstuffs, and anticipating a large foreign demand for corn, are now very firm, and contracts could not be made below 35 cents and many are asking higher rates.—*Cia. Price Current Oct 17.*

"The miserable rascals will go down to posterity as a gang of perjurers, rioters, burglars, house-burners, and murderers; and as a gang of midnight conspirators more despicable than any gang that ever disgraced a civilized land. There is no place in which the hypocritical scoundrels are not ready to do what they did in Louisville."

FROM HENRY COUNTY.—A friend sends us the following list of Stock Sales, made by Mr. JESSE T. ARMSTRONG, on Monday, County Court day, in New Castle:

82 Sheep,	\$ 176 30
1 Cow and Calf,	26 25
10 Steers,	154 00
1 Heifer,	13 65
2 Cows,	50 50
2 Steers,	30 50
2 Mules,	60 00
9 Cows and Heifers,	451 40
5 Sheep,	245 25
Total,	\$ 1,207 85

Louisville Mechanics' Institute.

"We last week extracted from the Louisville "Journal" a notice of some contributions to the Picture Gallery of the Mechanics' Institute by Miss EMMA ELLINGWOOD of this place. In the "Evening Bulletin" we find the following notice of a picture by another of the young citizens of this place—a son of Mr. GEO. K. WELLS:

The Picture Gallery.—One of the best pictures in the gallery is a monochromatic painting, representing a "scouting party," which was drawn by WALTER O. WELLS, of only 12 years of age, at Shellyville.

We find in the "Bulletin" also the following notice of one of our regular Louisville advertisers:

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.—J. M. Armstrong exhibits samples of the contents of his establishment at the corner of Main and Fourth street, Louisville, where men or boys can be neatly fitted with the very best of every article of clothing from an under-shirt to an over-coat. Mr. A. is a young man of taste and energy. Any one who will call and see him will be completely satisfied with his ability to supply any want in the clothing line, at the shortest notice upon reasonable terms. Most of his goods are of Louisville manufacture. He is supplied with excellent materials, and the very best workmen and can turn out a neatly-made and well-fitting suit to order.

WALLACE, LITHGOW, & CO.—Of the articles of this firm,—who are also regular advertising customers of "The Shelby News," and who we know to be as honorable and clever gentlemen as Louisville or any other place can boast and be proud of,—the Journal says:

MARBLIZED CASTINGS.—Messrs. Wallace & Lithgow have surpassed themselves in the production of elegant marblized castings. Among their specimens exhibited are several beautiful mantles and a most exquisite vase, rivaling the most beautiful prophyry. One of the mantles represents vases of fruits and flowers in their natural colors. The secret of giving to the cast iron this appearance of the most highly polished, variegated marble, and even transferring upon it the most delicate tints of fruit and flowers, is a wonderful discovery, and these splendid specimens are convincing evidences of the surpassing skill of this enterprising firm in this branch of their art.

THE CLOVER SEED CROP.—We have, on a previous occasion, stated that great anxiety existed in reference to the fate of the growing crop of clover seed in this State and Indiana. We have made every exertion to ascertain what has been the fate of the crop, and are sorry to announce that it has proven almost an entire failure.

We have letters from various points in this State and Indiana; some of them say there will be a little, but two thirds of our correspondents say the crop is each of their localities is an entire failure. The after-growth was very luxuriant, too much so to yield well, but the wet weather beat it down, and it partially rotted on the ground before it was cut, as a general thing; and after it was cut, the wet so injured the remaining seed, that it could not be saved, except in comparatively few instances.

We feel perfectly satisfied in saying that the entire amount secured in this State cannot be more than one-fourth an average crop; and the same may be said of Indiana.

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ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Friday evening last our town was the scene of a brutal attempt at murder. Mrs. Martha Sale, who left her husband some three weeks ago on account of his inhuman treatment towards her, came to Owenton about nine days since, and stopped at the Ayres House for the purpose of consulting her lawyer in regard to the proper course to pursue in order to obtain possession of her child, about 19 months of age, which her husband retained and refused to let her have. On Friday her husband, Thomas A. Sale, came up to town, bringing with him the child. During the day he purchased a pair of revolvers and a Bowie knife. He requested Judge Crow to accompany him to the parlor and hear the conversation between his wife and himself. He advanced towards his wife, who was sitting within six or eight feet of him, drew a revolver, and with the remark "God d—n you, I'll kill you," commenced firing at her. The first ball took effect in her chin, knocking the nail from her right thumb (her head resting on her right hand at the time) and lodged in her right shoulder. Immediately upon hearing the report, Judge Crow, who was still in the room, seized Sale, and thus prevented him from carrying his purpose.

Sale was immediately arrested. On Saturday he had an examination and was held to bail in \$1,000 to appear at the next term of the circuit court. Mrs. Sale is fast recovering.

ON Monday Sale endeavored to kill himself by cutting his throat with a piece of glass. We understand that his wounds are not dangerous.—*Owenton Gazette.*

SLIPPED OUT.—The San Francisco Times has the following:

Petropolouski was evacuated (in accordance with orders from St. Petersburg) on the 19th of April last. A channel was sawed through the ice in the harbor for the egress of the vessels, and the inhabitants embarked on the above date on the frigate Aurora, the armed transport Dwina, a brig and a bark.

In May they were discovered by the allied squadron at anchor in the Bay of Castro.

A steamer attached to the East India squadron ran into the bay and fired a gun, her crew giving at the same time three hearty cheers, which were answered by the Russians with three times three, and a shell was fired into the air from the frigate Aurora.

The steamer ran down to Haskoda-di, to communicate intelligence to the remainder of the fleet, leaving two frigates to blockade the harbor.

In a short time after the whole fleet appeared of Castro, and arranged for action, commence as soon as the fog cleared off from the coast and harbor. The steamer Baracuta was sent to reconnoitre, but to the astonishment of all, the Russians were nowhere to be found, they having slipped out during the continuance of the fog.

The Russians saw it would be madness to meet the enemy, whose force amounted to three steamers, four frigates, a corvette, and a brig, and therefore, deeming discretion the better part of valor, wisely concluded to leave the coast to the allies.

The success of their scheme was only equalled by the disappointment and chagrin of the allies, who, on entering the bay, found only a small quantity of stores, a few daguerreotypes, a lady's bracelet and wardrobe, which in their hurried departure the Russians had left behind.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW CORN.—Within the last two weeks there have been numerous contracts made for new corn, amounting in the aggregate to 150,000 bushels, at prices varying from \$1 to 35 cents per bushel; to be delivered in this city before the first of January next. Holders, under the influence of the excited state of the market for breadstuffs, and anticipating a large foreign demand for corn, are now very firm, and contracts could not be made below 35 cents and many are asking higher rates.—*Cia. Price Current Oct 17.*

California.—By the late arrival from California information is obtained that the American party is triumphant there.—The entire State ticket has been elected, by from three to five thousand majority. In the Senate the anti-Americans and Americans are tied; with one old line Whig holding the balance of power; in the House the Americans have a majority of twenty. The State officers elected are:

Governor—J. Neely Johnson.
Lieutenant Governor—R. M. Anderson.
Justice Supreme Court—(Long term)—Hugh C. Murray.
Justice Supreme Court—(Short term)—David S. Terry.
Comptroller—George W. Whitman.
Treasurer—Henry Bates.
Attorney—W. C. Wallace.
Surveyor—John A. Brewster.
State Printer—James Allen.

There are two U. S. Senators to be elected by the Legislature, this winter and there are quite a number of aspirants, among them H. S. Foote, Esq., late of Mississippi.

ONE WAY TO DRY FRUIT.—We recently noticed a simple apparatus for drying fruit at the residence of a farmer in Dutchess county, a description of which may furnish a hint to others. Upon the south side of his kitchen is a "stoop," some ten feet wide, eight deep, and nine or ten high. Just below the roof is arranged a shelter or platform, the full size of the stoop, and resting on small rollers on each side, a sort of rail way is formed; each rail consisting of two narrow slats or boards nailed together, but kept separate about an inch from each other by short bits of boards placed between them at short intervals; these rail ways are nailed up against the two sides of the roof. Upon these the drying platform is supported by a number of wheels, or pulleys, formed by sawing off sections of a round stick, after a three-quarter of an inch auger hole has been bored through its centre; these are arranged in the opening between the two slats forming each side rail, and are held in place by wooden pins put through the side pieces. The wheels or pulleys stand a little above the surface of the rails, and over them the platform moves easily. Plums, cherries, apples, and other fruit are spread upon the platform, and during the drying days it is rolled upon the projecting supports, exposing the fruit to the sun. At evening or upon the approach of rain, the platform is easily shoved back under the roof. Such an apparatus can be constructed in a single day; it will last for years, and be ample sufficient to dry large quantities of different kinds of fruit.

A similar apparatus might be arranged upon a garter floor, to be shoved through a temporary opening under the eaves through which the outer end of the platform should be held by pulleys over it to prevent the outer end from tipping downward. If this be done there will be no necessity for projecting supports.—*N. Y. Times.*

Such a man is always behind the intelligence of the age in every respect. If he is a farmer, produce goes up and down before he is aware of it. Insurance companies fail, and his house is uninsured before he is aware of it, and perhaps his house during that time burns down; and when he exults that he is "insured," he is told by the man who takes the paper that the company failed the week before. His wild land is sold for taxes, while he is pooring over the columns of his "cheap" eastern paper; his little straw, and involve him in a long bill of "keeping," when if he had taken a home paper he would have seen them advertised as taken up weeks before. He wants to sell a farm, but his neighbor who takes a home paper sees an advertisement for one, and a thousand other ways, the man who don't take a home paper is late late for his supper." Had he not much better subscribe?

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Friday evening last our town was the scene of a brutal attempt at murder. Mrs. Martha Sale, who left her husband some three weeks ago on account of his inhuman treatment towards her, came to Owenton about nine days since, and stopped at the Ayres House for the purpose of consulting her lawyer in regard to the proper course to pursue in order to obtain possession of her child, about 19 months of age, which her husband retained and refused to let her have. On Friday her husband, Thomas A. Sale, came up to town, bringing with him the child. During the day he purchased a pair of revolvers and a Bowie knife. He requested Judge Crow to accompany him to the parlor and hear the conversation between his wife and himself. He advanced towards his wife, who was sitting within six or eight feet of him, drew a revolver, and with the remark "God d—n you, I'll kill you," commenced firing at her. The first ball took effect in her chin, knocking the nail from her right thumb (her head resting on her right hand at the time) and lodged in her right shoulder. Immediately upon hearing the report, Judge Crow, who was still in the room, seized Sale, and thus prevented him from carrying his purpose.

WE have surprised many persons by telling them that we have weighed Duchesse d'Angoulême pears, from what are called dwarf trees, reaching 19½ ounces, and that we could show them dwarf trees in this city twelve to fifteen feet high, and bearing from five to six bushels of pears annually. What is usually meant by a dwarf pear tree, is one grafted on a quince stock, with branches starting out near the ground, and not trimmed up to the usual height for standard trees.

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LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the New Office.
AT PUBLIC SALE.
October 30: Farm, Crop, Stock, &c. of James W. George. See advertisement.
November 8: Farm and Personal Property of David Ellis. See bills and advertisement.
November 8: Farm, &c., of John S. Harvie, near Frankfort.
November 9: A large lot of Blooded Stock, and fine Horses, by Drane & Hopkins. See advertisement and bills.
November 20: The desirable Farm, Crop, Stock, &c. of W. M. Stott. See advertisement and bills.
November 21: Shelby County Poor Farm; Farms, Houses, &c., &c., by C. C. Morris, of Bonham. Also, the Farm and Town Residence belonging to the estate of Nicholas and M. B. Smith, deceased. See advertisements.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

A Negro Woman and four Children, L. W. DuPaye. See advertisement.

The Toy Property of Philip Adams. See advt. Farm, of George Price. See advertisement.

The fine Residence of Mrs. Lane, in Shelbyville. Residence of W. A. Jones. See advt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Deserter from the Rebels. Readers are referred to the card of J. W. Williams, the Daguerreian Artist. This is a favorable time for procuring fine Miniatures; and John is the one to take perfect pictures.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN PROPERTY.—The property advertised by E. Adams is very desirable, and occupies an eligible location. See advertisement.

FARM AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—David Ellis, who died on the 8th of November, his fine Farm, and all his stock, and personal property. See his advertisement.

BLOODED STOCK.—Drane and Hopkins will sell, on the 9th of November, a large lot of blooded stock, of various kinds. See their advertisement and bills.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Read the advertisement of W. M. Stott, giving notice of the sale of his Farm and personal property, to be reserved, on the 20th of November. It is an excellent Farm.

Godey's Lady's Book: Monthly; L. A. Godey, Publisher; Philadelphia; \$3 per annum in advance.

The Bell for November—the eleventh for the year—is on our table, with as many pages of reading matter as was contained in the January number, nor has there been any falling off in the embellishments. The Engravings of this no. are very fine; and the reading matter choice and valuable.

It is now the time to begin to form Clubs; and we wish our readers to bear in mind that \$4, in advance, will pay the subscription to the Lady's Book and The Shelby News for 1856. Send in your orders early.

Arthur's Home Magazine: Monthly; T. S. Arthur & Co.; Philadelphia; \$2 per annum.

We have received the November number of this excellent high toned Magazine. It is richly worth the money; and should receive a large circulation.

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—This is the title of a paper published at San Juan del Norte, No. 2 of which, dated September 29, is now before us, by the favor of some unknown friend. It is about one-fourth the size of "The Shelby News" and is printed in the American and the Spanish languages; W. H. Young, publisher. Two Dimes per copy! It contains the Inaugural Proclamation of Gov. KINNEY to the people of San Juan del Norte, and its Territory.—Gov. Kinney it seems has gone to farming; and two months' labors have supplied him with corn, beans, and vegetables of various kinds.

THOMAS F. FRALEY, Esq., of the firm of WILCOCK, RUGERS & FRALEY, Philadelphia, has sent us a splendid "title" for our head, and also one for our WILLIE. It is not worth while to say to FRALEY, that we thank him,—he knows we do.

By the way, Merchants and dealers can find no men in Philadelphia, more punctual, honorable, and fair to deal with; and we would advise all to order from that house, Goods in their line. See their Card in another column.

Premium Potatoes.—AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.—T. O. SHACKELFORD, Esq., the popular merchant of this place, sent us last week two bushels of extra fine Potatoes. Accompanying the present was the following note, which we give, as it describes the Potato. Mr. SHACKELFORD'S success in cultivating the Potato shows that he understands other things as well as merchandizing. He will accept our thanks. To give our readers an idea of the quality of the Potatoes, we will state, that we selected one, rather under than over an average in size, and its weight was 13½ ounces.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 16th 1855.

Mr. MIDDLETON.—Will please accept the two bushels of Potatoes the boy brings him.

They were raised from seed bought in Louisville, which were represented to me as a Canada Potato, and peculiarly adapted to our climate, on account of our long and cold Springs. My experiment has proven successful, beyond all expectation. Having dug, from less than a fourth of an acre, One hundred bushels of Premium Potatoes.—Sixty bushels are about the size of those sent you, and the remainder of good size. I have no experience in raising Potatoes, and attribute the large yield altogether to having accidentally hit upon a kind exactly suited to our climate.

T. O. SHACKELFORD.

On Saturday, Col. EDWARD C. PAYNE, brought us a bushel of very fine Potatoes; fully equal to those sent us by Mr. SHACKELFORD; and of the same variety, we think.

Col. PAYNE, also, brought us a lot of very fine large Sweet Potatoes; half a dozen large Turnip Beets, the average one weighing six and a half pounds.

Mr. SAMUEL VENABLE, brought us a lot of very fine Neshanoe Potatoes, averaging twelve ounces each. Finer potatoes we have never had put on our table. Mr. V. also brought us a bunch of Peanuts on the vine.

Apples.—Col. E. C. PAYNE, brought us, on Saturday, twenty-five Apples, six of them weighing three pounds, thirteen ounces, and grew upon a small branch, about 1-16 of an inch in diameter, and three or four inches long. The twenty-five measure about a peck and a half.

Corn.—Mr. RICHARD ROSS has left at our office six ears of fine white Corn. The ears are large, and we think it is a most excellent variety.

Mr. SAMUEL VENABLE has brought us, six ears of extra early Corn. Mr. V. says it is the earliest in maturing of any variety he has ever seen.

Our friends will each accept our thanks.

Eclipse.—On to-morrow—Thursday night, there will be a total eclipse of the moon.

Facts for the People.—On our first page we give to-day from the "American Organ," extracts from a pamphlet lately published under the title of "Facts for the People." We commend the article to the attention of our readers. Further extracts from the same pamphlet will be hereafter given by us.

Sales.—We would call particular attention to the sales of property advertised in "The Shelby News." Persons desiring Farms or Residences, can be suited, we should think, unless they were too particular.

We learn from our Cincinnati exchanges, that the extensive planing mill, sash and door and cottage factory of HINKE, GUILD & CO., of Cincinnati, whose advertisement we recently inserted, has been destroyed by fire.

GEN. SCOTT'S BACK PAY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that the back pay attached to Gen. Scott's position as Lieutenant General will possibly be allowed, and that the preparations are now making for its payment.

GEORGE W. WALSTON, who killed Mr. MONTGOMERY in Frankfort, some two or three years ago, and was tried in Anderson county, on a charge of venue, and convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, last winter, and broke jail, has been recently re-arrested, and taken back to Lawrenceburg.

Gov. Morehead.—The "Louisville Courier" censures Gov. MOREHEAD, for attending the American rally at Falmouth, in Pendleton county. We can see nothing to fault in his attendance. True, he was called upon to make a speech; but he very properly declined, on account of his official position. The "Courier" wanted something to find fault about, when it could take hold of so small an affair.

It is well known, that Gov. MOREHEAD's "model and noble" predecessor, not only retained his former affinities and partisanship, after he was inducted into the Executive office, but exerted all his personal and official influence to the success of his partisan views and the candidates of his party.

In the race between Gov. LETCHER and Maj. BRECKINRIDGE, and in the late canvass for State officers, there was no more unscrupulous, violent and bitter partisan, than L. W. POWELL.

WHEN CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, or any other American officer, so forgets the dignity of his station, as to become the active parizan, like Gov. POWELL, we will not be made, as the "Courier" and its anti-American allies were ever about the undignified course of the "model" partisan Executive who happened to be the predecessor of Governor MOREHEAD; but will endeavor to give him "particular hanks."

American Rally.—The Americans of Pendleton county had a rally on the 13th instant, to receive the Flag presented to them by the American ladies of Frankfort. There were present fully three thousand—and, though a mere county gathering, outnumbering the "great State Mass Meeting" of the Democracy at Lexington, three to one!

REMARKABLE EVENTS IN OCTOBER.—2d. Andre Executed, 1780. 4th. Battle of Germantown, 1777. 5th. Battle of the Thunes, 1813. 6th Fort Clinton taken, 1777. 7th. Battle of King's Mountain, 1780. 9th. Lewis Cass born, 1782. 10th. Battle of Kanawha, 1774. 12th. Independence of Brazil, 1822. 13th. Brock killed at Queenstown, 1812. 14th. Wm. Penn born, 1644. 16th. Burgoyne defeated, 1777. 17th. Battle of Leipzig, 1813. 19th. Cornwallis surrendered, 1781. 20th. John Adams born, 1735. 21st. America discovered, 1492. 22d. Battle of Red Bank, 1777. 23d. Hang-died, 1764. 27th. Treaty with Spain, 1795. 29th. Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.

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We were not aware of the fact, if it is one; and what difference does it make?—We care nothing about the religious views of any man;—we war not against men on account of their religious opinions. Of course, then, "we will have to take back" nothing we said about Mr. JOHNSTON.

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"We wonder if the editor of the News is aware that this Ed. Wm. Johnston, Esq., is one of those modern monsters in the eyes of good Know Nothings known as Roman Catholics! We presume friend Middleton does not know it; yet it is a fact. Reckon the News will have to take back its compliments."

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THE "Bardstown Gazette," and its anti-American allies, are anxious to convince their readers that the opposition of the American party to the Papal Hierarchy and its claims of supreme temporal power over its adherents in every land, is a war upon the Catholic religion. Such a position is untrue,—false in all its lengths and breadths. The American party, so far as its principles and actions bear upon religion at all, defends and maintains the rights and liberty now enjoyed by all religious denominations,—the Catholic as well as others—in opposition to Papal aggressions.—If we oppose the Papal Hierarchy, it is because of its assertion of temporal power; its interference in our political contests; and its hostility to Republicanism. Cut loose the bonds that bind the Catholic religion to the Papal Hierarchy of Rome;—destroy the claim of temporal power made by the Pope and his bishops and priests over all the people.

The Grand Division on Thursday morning elected the following Grand Officers to serve the ensuing year.

John Rodman, G. W. P.; G. Clay Smith, G. W. A.; L. Hord of Frankfort, G. W. Scribe; T. B. Posey, of Shelby county, G. Treas; Rev. J. H. Linn, of Danville, G. Chaplain; Mounford Peter, of Maxville, G. Con.; W. W. Henderson, G. Sen.; G. W. Williams, of Paris, G. W. P.

When watches are stolen from the jewelers, it is inferred that no proper watch is kept on the premises.

S. of T.—The Grand Division of this State, met at Danville, on the 17th. From the "Tribune" we take the following notice of its proceedings:

GRAND DIVISION, S. or T.—This body commenced its annual session in this place on Wednesday last. The G. W. P., Maj. G. W. Williams being absent, the deliberations of the Grand Division are presided over by Saml. Gray, Esq., G. W. A. The number of delegates in attendance is quite large, and the business of the session has been transacted with great harmony.

The military resources of Russia are not appreciated. Her colossal territory can sustain a great population. Her soil is rich and adapted to the growth of grass and grain. She has forty millions of serfs; one half belonging to the nobility,—the other half to the crown. She has ten millions of men capable of bearing arms, and to whom a conscription is as much a habit as a duty.

The Czar has impressed them with the idea, that this is a war for their religion, and the invasion of the Crimea, and the fall of Sevastopol, convinces them that their firesides and household gods are in danger. It is seen with admiration, that they die freely in defense of their country; and no man can predict the day when Russia shall be conquered. Peter, nor Nicholas, could not have uttered a more noble sentiment than that announced by the young Czar, to his uncle, the king of Russia: "Russia never makes peace after a defeat;" and he might have added, that, at the close of every war for one hundred and fifty years, she has enlarged her territory.

As Americans we know not how to regard the war, in its political results.

We have no sympathy with its origin, and may look at its progress chiefly in a commercial aspect,—realizing that our views of humanity could have no effect on either party. If the war continues, breadstuffs will rise; if peace is made, cotton will rise. We are then neutral in every aspect.

M.—**R.**—**D.**—**E.**—**S.**—**T.**—**C.**—**H.**—**I.**—**J.**—**K.**—**L.**—**M.**—**N.**—**O.**—**P.**—**Q.**—**R.**—**S.**—**T.**—**U.**—**V.**—**W.**—**X.**—**Y.**—**Z.**

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The Garland.

THE MOMENTS OF LOVE.

BY LEILA MAY.
Love's brightest moments!
How clear they are! They:
They banish our sorrows,
Like flashes, away!

They fall on the heart
Like th' enrapturing beams
That draw on the soul
In the plumb of dreams.

Then open the eyes—
Like a flower in bloom,
And cover with smiles
The tears of the tomb.

They dress virtue bright
For the world to see,

As fair as the wreath
On the forehead of day.

Love's brighter moments
Chiming in rhyme,
Are the most precious buds
In the garland of Time...

The flowers in the tear,
Like the stars of a kiss,

And apparel the soul
In a garment of bliss.

The moments of love—
Are the best of our life;

They heal all the wounds
That are given by strife,

Or earth or above,

That can sooth the heart
Like the moments of love.

—

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW CALICO.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.
"I can't afford a new dress," said Jane Oakes, "but I want to go to the ball."

"One thing is certain, you cannot go without one," replied Mary Trevor, her friend.

"How foolish it is to dress one's self like a doll. Why can't we go to balls with such dresses as we wear to church?"

"Because it is not the fashion."

"But we can make it the fashion. We hear of calico balls in the city, why not have them here?"

"It would do very well for rich folks; they can afford to be independent."

"Why would it not do for us, who have the more need of it?" asked Jane, thoughtfully.

"O, it won't; that is all I know about it."

"I have a great mind to go, with such a dress as I have."

"How foolish!" replied Mary with apparent disgust. "You would not wear that horrid woe you would."

"I will wear my new calico."

"Are you crazy? Go to a ball with a calico dress on?"

"Just to show my independence, you know?" added Jane, with an arch smile.

"It would be independence with a vengeance! Would not Sam Vincent crow then?"

"Let him crow," replied Jane, blushing deeply.

"You will prove then, that what he said was correct—that he was really ashamed to be seen in a public place with you?"

"I dress as well as I can afford. If I dressed any better, it would deprive my poor old father and mother of many of the comforts of life," continued Jane.

"But certainly you will not disgrace your uncle's family and your friends by going to the ball in a calico dress!"

"Disgrace them?"

"Yes, disgrace them, Jane."

"Uncle often says he should like to see a little more independence in the girls. I mean to go, Mary, and go in my new calico too."

"You must not be surprised if your friends cut you then."

"Not at all."

"And, then, think too of the intention of the ball."

"Don't care for that."

"It is to be given in honor of the rich and gallant Frank Huntingdon, and I suppose he will feel mighty honored by your calico too."

"You may say what you like; I will wear the calico!"

"I do, but believe you will: You cannot find any one to go with you in such a plighted state."

"Let me have a plighted state!"

"Even if you get, there no one will dance with you."

"I can't help it. I cannot afford a ball dress—your cost at least twenty dollars."

"Twenty-four."

"So much the worse; I want to go to the ball very much."

"But it is too bad to go in such a plighted state."

"If my uncle consents I will go."

This conversation occurred in one of the large New England villages. Jane Oakes was a beautiful girl—some said the handsomest in the place, if she would only dress poor, and resided in an adjoining town.—Jane, by the exercise of a great deal of energy and perseverance, had obtained an excellent education, and was assistant teacher in the village High School, and received a liberal salary. The filial devotion of the noble-hearted girl would not permit her to spend money in the vanities of dress while her parents wanted anything which she could procure for them.

She was naturally gay, and fond of amusements, especially of dancing, when indulging in the seasonable hours, and the approaching ball was a sore temptation to her, but she bravely resisted the inclination to purchase a ball dress, and join the festivities—her conscience would not permit her to do so. It would wrong her parents.

Mary Trevor, her friend was also teacher, and both of them boarded at the house of Jane's uncle, who was quite an influential person in the village. He was a plain spoken, common sense man, and thoroughly detested the vanities which were, great after year introduced into the place of the city. He had pressed Jane to go to the ball with such a dress as she had. It was a little true, however, that a common calico was the best she had.

Samuel Vincent, a young clerk in the village, who had ingratiated many extravagant city notions, had for some months been pointedly attentive to her, and apparently with her good will. He had suddenly withdrawn from the lists only a few weeks before our story opens; and the reason which was rumored through the place, and which even reached Jane's ears, was that he was ashamed of her—she dressed so shabby!

She was content to let it go so, and one of her sound sense could not waste many sighs over such a lover.

Jane consulted her uncle in regard to attending the ball in a calico dress. The blunt spoken old fellow was delighted with the idea, and promised his co-operation in carrying it out.

The long expected day came at last, and the village was stirred to its centre. It was leap year, and the ladies—we hope from no selfish or aggrandizing motives—had got up this ball in honor of a young nabob of the village who had just returned from a tour in Europe. Besides being young and

handsome and rich, he was unmarried. All the girls wanted him for his handsome face and his swelling coiffers had not spoiled him. Spite of all the circumstances that conspired to make him a top and nobby, he was just the reverse—a good, sound, substantial, sensible fellow.

"Of course the young ladies had set their caps for him—and we do p't much blame them either. Whether the ball was given to show off by contrast the attractions of an aspiring few, or to afford all an equal chance, we will not now discuss.

But Frank Huntingdon made up his mind to disappoint the whole crowd. He regarded the affair as an unmitigated man-trap, and he was fully resolved not to 'get his foot in it.' Of course his vanity was not a little tickled at the idea of being the lion of the occasion, and he went to the altar of Hymen—posted for the time being at the head of the broad aisle in the village church.

Saint Vincent's sneers didn't amount to anything, and Frank had occasion to tell him, just before his marriage, that he was not only a snob, but an out and out ruddy.

Mary Trevor was one of the bridesmaids, and declares to this day that there is a great deal of virtue in calico.

The ball opened. The band played the introductory march for the revellers, to promenade into the hall. Jane's uncle had fortunately succeeded in finding a young man who had the independence to march by the side of the calico dress, and the brave girl was duly seated, engaged, for the first dance.

By some strange mismanagement of the machinery, Jane found herself in the same set with the lion of the evening. She was forced to confess that he was a glorious fellow—she had never seen him before—and just her idea! what a man ought to be. It would have been easy, to love such a man.

Miss Araminta Edmonson, was his partner. In her own estimation she was the most considerate beauty in the village, besides being the heiress of a handsome fortune. Her friends had played her cards adroitly, and she had thus far won the chief distinction of the evening. She was mortally sure of captivating her partner before the dance was finished.

"She turned up her nose at the calico dress, and even uttered some disparaging remark to Frank Huntingdon.

"I like her independence," replied the lion of the evening.

"She is a very absurd girl," sneered Araminta.

"But a very pretty one."

"Do you think so?"

"I do, indeed."

And Sam Vincent was close at hand too. He had selected the most prodigious heap of petticoats, muslins, and ribbons in the bazaar of gay damsels, and spent his joyous moments in making full of the noble girl whom he boasted of having 'sacked.'

The first dance was ended, and it became murder—a black, and diabolical murder.

The murderer took the hint. He was not able to accomplish the first; he was unwilling to do the second, so he attempted the third.

He came into the court on the day of his trial with one glove and one boot on; dressed with apparent delight to his arrangement, and at the conclusion when asked, if he was guilty or not guilty, answered with a broad laugh, such as I never heard before or since:

"Yes, I thank you, sir, and no mistake!"

In this philanthropic age, this was quite sufficient to arrest the torrent of indignation which had been rightfully set against the offender, and to substitute in place thereof a feeling of intense sympathy.

"He is mad," said one.

"Poor fellow!" muttered another.

"What a mercy we have discovered it before he was tried!" ejaculated a third.

By this time the prisoner, in great glee, had put his glove upon his foot, and his hand into hisintoshoot.

He came into the drawing-room, where some of the old gentlemen and ladies were playing whist.

"Mr. Oakes," said Frank, touching Jane's uncle on the shoulder.

He looked up.

"I am sorry to disturb you, but I have set my heart upon dancing with that sweet niece of yours next time."

"But, my dear fellow, she has nothing on but a calico dress," replied the old gentleman, bluntly, and with the most profound astonishment.

Frank understood him, though he did not express precisely what he meant.

"To admire her independence."

"You are a sensible fellow. Come along!"

Frank was duly introduced, and the envious maidens were duly astonished by the sight of the lion of the evening dancing with the calico dress.

Miss Araminta was in a rage, and declared that the lion had to be ashamed of himself.

"What made the matter still more aggravating, he seemed to enjoy her conversation, and her merry, joyous smile."

"Not to arrest the torrent of indignation which had been rightfully set against the offender, and to substitute in place thereof a feeling of intense sympathy."

"Not the slightest, may it please your honour provided you let two or three of the bailiffs stand between him and me."

"The bystanders made a rush to execute the mandate of the Court, but the prisoner checked their zeal, though not their sympathy, by knocking down a half-dozen of our bushes!"

"At the same time, I will sell 27 head of superior blooded Yorkshire Steers, 6 Black Cows, and 5 White Cows, from Sheldyville, Ky., on Brasford's Creek, near New Haven Mill. It contains 162 acres, more or less, laid out in small fields, and well watered and well fenced in, and in a good state of cultivation; the balance in trees, a fine grove of timber, and a large carriage-house, stables, &c., attached, all in good repair. For terms, &c., apply to N. C. TAYLOR, or M. C. TAYLOR, Sheldyville, Aug. 16, 1854.

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